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as health officer, the person selected must be the legal holder of a certificate regularly issued by the State board of medical examiners of this State, authorizing him to practice medicine in the State of Iowa, and said certificate must be recorded in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein he resides. The physician selected as health officer should be the most competent person available for this position. The salary of the health officer shall be determined by the local board of health, and should be an amount sufficient to compensate him for the time and ability required to properly discharge the duties of his office.

DUTIES OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

RULE IV. The health officer shall be the sanitary adviser of the local board of health, and in addition thereto shall personally inspect the schools and all public buildings and public utilities within the jurisdiction of the local board. He shall require the owners, managers, or superintendents of all such institutions to conduct and maintain the same in a proper sanitary condition, and order persons affected with any communicable disease or ailment excluded from the schools and other places used by the general public. All orders for the release of quarantine in incorporated cities or towns must have the approval of the health officer before such orders are valid. In cases of sickness where no physician is in attendance, the health officer shall investigate as to the character of such sickness, and report to the mayor or township clerk, and in like circumstances, when the sickness is caused by a quarantinable disease, determine the fact of its termination. He shall also attend and represent his local board at the sanitary conferences called by the State board of health, his actual expenses therefor being allowed and paid by the local board of health so represented.

REVOCATION OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

RULE V. If any physician or osteopath fail or neglect to conform to quarantine regulations, or to report promptly to the mayor or township clerk all cases of quarantinable disease to which he has been called professionally, that official shall make affidavit setting forth the facts and the names of witnesses thereto, and file same with the secretary of the State board of health, whereupon the offender shall be cited to appear before the State board of medical examiners and show cause why his certificate should not be suspended or revoked.

MINNESOTA.

School Buildings—Construction and Equipment (Regulations State Board of Health, Adopted Jan. 9, 1912).

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

126. Whenever it is proposed to build any school, hospital, almshouse, prison, or other public institution, the plans and specifications for the same in respect to sanitary conditions shall be submitted to and filed with the Minnesota State Board of Health, and no such building shall be constructed until the sanitary arrangements of the same have been approved by the said board.

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146. *Location of buildings.*—School buildings should be placed on high ground at as great a distance as possible from low, marshy ground, and from railroads, manufacturing plants, and other sources of noise, smoke, and dust.

Light from the east is most desirable for class and study rooms; from the north for rooms used for laboratory, manual training, drawing, and similar work. Light from the west holds second place only to light from the east. South light should never be used for any of the above-indicated rooms.

147. *Plans and specifications.*—All plans for buildings of four rooms or more must include plans and specifications for plumbing, heating, ventilation, and sewage disposal; and for all other buildings where any such equipments are to be installed.

148. *Capacity of school room.*—(a) No school room or class room, except when used as assembly room, shall provide less than 18 square feet of floor space and 216 cubic feet of air space per pupil; and no ceiling in buildings hereafter to be erected shall be less than 12 feet from the floor.

(b) The floor space for rooms used for manual training or home economics shall have at least 35 square feet for each pupil.

149. *Heating and ventilating.*—(a) A system of ventilation shall be capable of furnishing not less than 30 cubic feet of air per minute for each person that the rooms will accommodate when the difference of the temperature between the outside air and the air in the school room shall be 30° F. or more.

(b) In a gravity system of ventilation in connection with a furnace or steam plant, the flues for admitting fresh air to the room shall have a horizontal area of not less than 1 square foot for every 160 square feet of floor area in the school room. There shall be in a steam gravity system the equivalent of at least 50 square feet of indirect radiation for each square foot of horizontal area of fresh air flues. An accelerating coil, the equivalent of not less than 20 square feet, shall be provided for each vent flue.

(c) The flues for a "plenum fan" system of ventilation shall have a horizontal area of not less than 1 square foot for every 270 square feet of floor area of the schoolroom. The ventilation of school buildings by this system shall be so designated that the air pressure in any classroom shall be in excess of that of the outside air.

(d) Warm-air registers shall be placed about 8 feet above the floor and shall have an open area of at least 125 per cent of the cross-sectional area of the flue. Vent openings shall be placed at the floor level on the same side of the room as the warm-air flues and should have no registers.

(e) In buildings of four rooms or less, equipped with jacketed stoves or furnaces, the fresh-air intake and the chimney or vent flue shall have a cross-section area equivalent to one-fourth of 1 per cent of the floor area of the room, but in no case shall the intake pipe be less than 14 inches in diameter, nor the chimney or vent flue less than 16 inches by 16 inches inside measurement.

(f) Flues from hoods in chemical laboratories, from domestic science rooms, and from toilet rooms shall extend independently to the roof of the building.

(g) The direct-indirect system of ventilation shall not be used. By "direct-indirect" is meant the introduction of cold air from the outside of the building at the base of a "direct" radiator.

150. *Lighting.*—(a) The glass area of windows shall equal one-fifth of the floor area of the schoolroom. The top of the windows shall be as near the ceiling as the mechanical construction of the building will allow.

(b) In all rooms not exceeding 25 feet in width all the light shall be admitted at the left of the pupils when seated. High windows may, however, be permitted on the right side of the pupils seated, but the sills of such windows must be at least 7 feet above the floor.

151. *Shades.*—Translucent, instead of opaque shades, shall be used in the windows for controlling the light.

152. *Cloakrooms and furniture.*—(a) A cloakroom shall not be less than 6 feet wide and shall have at least one outside window.

(b) Each room should be seated with single desks of suitable size.

153. *Water supply, etc.*—(a) Sanitary drinking fountains or individual drinking cups shall be used exclusively in the public schools. Where it is necessary to use a water receptacle, a tank with a faucet shall be provided. The common drinking water pail will not be permitted.

(b) In communities where there is no public water supply, tubular or driven wells must be provided to furnish water for drinking purposes. Water from a dug well shall not be used for drinking purposes in public schools.

(c) Water for washing the hands must be provided. Towels for common use are prohibited.

154. *Toilets*.—Toilet rooms shall be so located as to receive direct light and air from the outside. Local vents for water closets, as well as general ventilation for the room, shall be provided. The room vent opening shall be at or near the ceiling.

155. *Outdoor toilets*.—Outdoor toilets shall be of such construction as to allow of their being easily kept in a sanitary condition. Doors must swing out, and must be provided with springs or weights to insure closing. Each outdoor toilet must be provided with at least one window. All windows and openings, except doorway, must be screened. Provision should be made for heating outdoor toilets.

156. *Fire alarm*.—All school buildings of four rooms or more must be provided with an efficient fire-alarm system.